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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/751,796	12/29/2000	Brian B. Egan	NTL-3.2.168/3635	5319
35437	7590 06/01/2004	,	EXAMINER	
MINTZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY & POPEO			VINCENT, DAVID ROBERT	
666 THIRD A'NEW YORK,			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
• · • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			2661	2
			DATE MAILED: 06/01/2004	4 ノ

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
•	09/751,796	EGAN ET AL.			
, Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
·	David R Vincent	2661			
The MAILING DATE of this communication apperiod for Reply	opears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPITHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reful of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statution and the period for reply will, by statution and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	. 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin ply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	is action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the applicatio 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdres 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/	awn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examination is objected.	cepted or b) objected to by the le drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is objection is required if the drawing(s) is objection.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documer 2. Certified copies of the priority documer 3. Copies of the certified copies of the pri application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applicati ority documents have been receive au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date					
Notice of Draftsperson's Fatent Drawing Neview (F10-946)     Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date		Patent Application (PTO-152)			

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mottishaw (US 6,721,284).

The applicant specifies the phrase "call trace". It is noted that it is well known that tracing a call (path/route that call takes places on) can be achieved using the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) or UDP packets.

Packets sent by ping are actually ICMP echo request packets. Traceroute packets can, in theory, be any kind of routable packets (they are generally UDP packets or even ICMP packets) in which the time-to-live (TTL) field is being increased packet by packet, because in traceroute the useful information is given by routers as they discard packets that have not enough TTL to pass through them.

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Ping and traceroute are two very useful functions for managing networks. Ping is typically used to determine if a between two hosts while traceroute shows an actual path exists path. Ping is usually implemented using the ICMP "ECHO" facility. Traceroute is usually implemented by transmitting a series of probe packets with increasing TTL values. A probe packet is a UDP datagram encapsulated into an IP packet. hop in a path to the target (destination) host rejects the probe packet (probe's TTL too small) until its TTL value becomes large enough for the probe to be forwarded. Each hop in a traceroute path returns an ICMP message that is used to discover the hop and to calculate a round trip time. Some systems use ICMP probes (ICMP Echo request packets) instead of UDP ones to implement traceroute. In both cases traceroute relies on the probes being rejected via an ICMP message to discover the hops taken along a path to the final destination. Both probe types, UDP and ICMP, are encapsulated into an IP packet and thus have a TTL field that can be used to cause a path rejection. Implementations of the remote traceroute capability as defined within RFC2925 should be done using UDP packets to a (hopefully) unused port. ICMP probes (ICMP Echo Request packets) should not Many PC implementations of traceroute use the ICMP probe method, which they should not, since this implementation

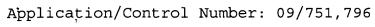
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method has been known to have a high probability of failure.

Intermediate hops become invisible when a router either refuses to send an ICMP TTL expired message in response to an incoming ICMP packet or simply tosses ICMP echo requests altogether.

Mottishaw discloses a device (DMI, Figs. 1-2, col. 3, lines 48-67) that communicates over a packet network (Packet Data Network/PDN, cols. 1-2 or Fig. 1; IP, Fig. 2) with an end point device (col. 4, lines 43-57), to request a call trace (explained above as reading on probing; tracing of calls, col. 3, lines 34-47; probing, Figs. 1-2), to receive call trace data and to acknowledge (using TCP/IP ACKs are sent, col. 1, lines 18-30; col. 13, lines 59-62), call trace data is selected from a group consisting one of IP address (network address, col. 4, lines 58-67; col. 5, lines 40-44), location data (col. 5, lines 3-15), type/class (col. 6, lines 24-30; col. 7, lines 23-35), a call route (explained above as part of using probes; col. 11, lines 39-50), topology of route (using HOPV, col. 11, lines 39-50), DNS of IP (using IP and E.164 addresses implies also using DNS in this environment, Fig. 1-2, col. 5, lines 3-15), whether or not device is mobile (GSM device using a gateway, Fig. 2), redirection (e.g., mis-configuration, col. 10, lines 1-14), conference calls (col. 2, lines 16-20; col. 6, lines 10-19; col.



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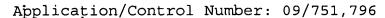
14, lines 3-11), circuit switched TDM capable device (using PSTN/POTS, Fig. 2, and respective disclosure; PSTN uses TDM T1 lines and SONET), VoIP (Fig. 4; using H.323, SIP, Fig. 2; col. 1, lines 5-15; telephony over packet, col. 1, lines 31-35; call using packets, col. 2, lines 16-20; voice, col. 7, lines 25-35), database and call logs (e.g., DMI Figs. 1-2, col. 3, lines 48-67; col. 5, lines 25-44; col. 4, lines 30-42; col. 2, lines 16-20; Fig. 4), and dynamic access (e.g., col. 7, lines 46-55), as specified in claims 1-24. However, Mottishaw fails to particularly call for using ACKs (indication that call trace was received), as specified in claims 1, 9, and 17.

Since Mottishaw discloses using TCP, it is considered obvious to use the ACKs that are set forth in the TCP.

3. Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mottishaw, as set forth above, in view of Sistanizadeh (US 6,681,232).

Although Mottishaw discloses a DMI (Fig. 1-2; or col. 5, lines 33-44) and the proxy server was never further defined, Mottishaw still fails to particularly call for proxy server, as specified in claims 25-26.

A server reads on a <u>computer</u> or <u>device</u> on a <u>network</u> that manages network <u>resources</u>; e.g., a *file server* is a computer and <u>storage device</u> <u>dedicated</u> to storing files. Any user on the



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network can store files on the server. A print server is a computer that manages one or more printers, and a network server is a computer that manages network traffic. A database server is a computer system that processes database queries.

A proxy server can be a <u>server</u> that sits between a <u>client</u> <u>application</u>, such as a <u>Web browser</u>, and a real server. It intercepts all requests to the real server to see if it can fulfill the requests itself. If not, it forwards the request to the real server.

Sistanizadeh teaches a plurality of servers with several of them reading on being a proxy server (see e.g., Fig. 12; DNS, 131, Fig. 3 NOC, Fig. 3/11; Fig. Web Server, 111, Figs. 1, 6; HTTP server, 111, Fig. 7; NMS, Fig. 10).

Since Mottishaw discloses the DMI and a plurality of devices that read on servers, such as gateways, and call record databases, it would have been obvious to combine the server(s) in Sistanizadeh for the purpose of redundancy and/or having a backup server or to help with congestion.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David R Vincent whose telephone number is 703 305 4957. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Douglas Olms can be reached on 703 305 4703. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David R Vincent
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2661

May 24, 2004